

HORACE GREELEY.

His Remarkable Influence in the Newspaper World.

An Outline of the Success Which Attended His Efforts as an Editor—Fragments of His Paper's History.

Mr. Greeley was the sole proprietor of the New York Tribune when it first appeared, says a writer in that paper, but, appreciating his obligations, in about three months he associated with him Thomas McClirath as a partner and business manager. About fifteen thousand copies were then being circulated and the success of the venture was assured. It had started as a penny paper, but at the beginning of its second year the price was raised to two cents, and the weekly receipts supplied a constantly increasing surplus over expenditures. In these earliest years three other notable men, in addition to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Raymond, were attached to the enterprise. One of these was Bayard Taylor, another Charles A. Dana and the third George Jones. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dana were employed in the editorial rooms, and Mr. Jones sold papers over the counter. The campaign of 1844 brought the Tribune into the full measure of public favor. Mr. Greeley loved Henry Clay as a man and admired him beyond comparison as a statesman. No one of the vast army of Mr. Clay's ardent champions worked with such zeal and devotion as the editor of the Tribune. Personally and through the paper he argued and pleaded night and day, and every night and every day, and it may be doubted if his grief and bitterness in the hour of his own defeat, twenty-eight years later, were so keen and deep as the sorrow which he announced to his readers the overwhelming defeat of Henry Clay. From that moment the batteries of the Tribune were turned upon the slaveholders and the abolition agitators in almost equal degree. Its fixed policy was the identification of the whig party with the cause of freedom. The Polk administration was opposed with sturdiness and vigor. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican war brought out a steady fire of protest, and if as projects they were not beaten, certainly they were shorn of their worst ambitions, and their worst results were prevented. During this period of the Tribune's history, from the democratic triumph of 1844 to the whig victory of 1848, it took its place as the leading American newspaper. It was filled with its great achievements. Mr. Dana was managing editor, and its news department was remarkably interesting and complete. Mr. Taylor was supplying his famous letters from Germany, science, social philosophy and commercial affairs were handled with marvelous skill, and already the paper had won its way into the affections of thoughtful and patriotic people. It was during this time that Fanny Fern wrote an illustrative account of the attitude held toward it by all sorts and kinds of the population. She had sent out for a copy, but her messenger had returned without it. The news-stand supplies were exhausted. So she undertook to find one herself, and coming presently upon "an old buckster man," seated under a huge, faded umbrella in the sun, she asked if he had a Tribune.

"No, ma'am," he said, decidedly. And then, as the authoress told it, this conversation ensued: "Why, yes you have," said I, laying my hand on the desired number. "Well, you can't have that, ma'am," he replied, "for I haven't read it myself." "But I'll give you three cents for it!" "Nop!" "Four!" "Nop!" "Ten!" "No, you couldn't get it for one dollar. It's the only copy I've got left, and I won't sell it till I've had the chance to read it through myself!" "You should have seen," said Fanny Fern, concluding, "the shapeless hat, the mossed coat, the tattered vest and the amazing trousers that were educated up to that Tribune."

This sight was not a rare one as the years went on. The Tribune was a class paper, but the class was not determined by the kind of clothes people wore or the amount of money they could command. Brains and conscience were the qualities to which the Tribune appealed, and wherever they lived it found a home.

Precious Stones to Order. Attempts have been made, not without success, to form minerals, says Prof. Crooker in the Forum. Artificial ultramarine has long been an article of commerce. The formation of the diamond is said to have been actually effected, but in the opinion of the inventor the process is so difficult and so dangerous that the diamond miner and the diamond merchant need not feel uneasy. The ruby and the sapphire have lately been reproduced in Paris, and curiously enough the coloring matter in both is found to be due to one and the same metal—chromium—in different states of combination. Red and blue stones of an intermediate violet form which might be likened to the rare and beautiful oriental amethyst, have been obtained in one and the same operation from the same lot of material. The jewels thus produced have so far all been small; large enough to form the pivots of superior watch works, but not large enough to rank as rare and costly ornamental objects.

A Hint About Sponges. Never use a sponge, says an exchange, unless you have thoroughly soaked it. This will take out the muriatic acid used in its preparation for the market. If you buy a sponge from a drug store or anywhere at retail you do not get the virgin article that is dragged from the bottom of the sea. It has seen a number of changes. Sponges are bleached white with muriatic acid, and the men who do this work have sore and sometimes bleeding hands on account of the strength of the solution.

Lucy's Mysterious Disappearance. "I notice," said the woman with the steel-bowed glasses, "that if a married woman happens to get killed the papers announce that 'Mary Smith, wife of John Smith, was run over by the cars,' for instance. If John himself gets it there is not a word said of Mary, except to mention that he leaves a widow. And that's why I'm kicking."

ARISTOTLE'S TREATISE.

The Newly Discovered Book Makes Some Alterations in Athenian History.

Since the world of classical students was startled by the discovery of a hitherto unknown work by Aristotle there has been great eagerness to find what new facts it may bring to light, what theories it may confirm or explode, says the Boston Advertiser. This manuscript was found during some Egyptian excavations, and its authenticity is established beyond a doubt. It is in the possession of the British museum and has been published. It is entitled "A Treatise on the Constitution of Athens" and will clear up many disputed points concerning the government and history of the Attic capital. The first copies arrived in this country about a week ago, and one of these is in the hands of Prof. W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard.

The manuscript is in four papyrus rolls, three of them in good condition and the last fragmentary. The writing, as is usually the case, is on the reverse of the papyrus, which originally held some mercantile accounts dated 79 A. D. Allowing, therefore, a reasonable length of time for those to become useless before the reverse side would be used, the date may pretty safely be fixed at the end of the first century. Reference to the treatise is undoubtedly made in a catalogue of Aristotle's works, none of whose titles correspond with anything previously known. Since the clearness of the latest work marks it in contrast with the technical style of Aristotle's other writings, a confirmation is found in the old theory that the catalogue is a list of Aristotle's popular works.

The treatise falls into two sections. The first consists of a history of the development of the Athenian state and is complete. The second is a description of the Athenian government of Aristotle's time. The last part is fragmentary, but we know most of it through quotations from it by the grammarian Pollux. In the first part, however, there is an abundance of hitherto unknown material. A few months ago Prof. J. H. Wright, of Harvard, commenced an article for the Harvard classical studies, in which he maintained, merely on literary grounds, that the Cylonian conspiracy took place at a much earlier date than that accepted by Grote. In the very first chapter of this new manuscript the date is fixed, as Prof. Wright argued it should be, before the legislation of Draco. Furthermore the hitherto unknown fact is established that Draco instituted the Athenian senate and that Arcepagus was in existence before his time.

Solon's reforms are explained anew. It appears that his reduction of the coinage was much later than his abolition of debts, but that both were accomplished by him. The nine archons were chosen, as was not before supposed, by lot from forty men, elected in turn from the four tribes. The division of the tribes equally into mountain, plain and seashore is now known for the first time. The flight of Themistocles from Athens at the time of the revolt at Naxos, which marks the first break in the ascendancy of Athens, is shown to be as late as 492 B. C. This, with other and less important revelations, sets the whole history of this period. The history continues down to the time of Aristotle, but the statements concerning the latter period are mostly already well known or are unimportant.

Life and Death. Even doctors must have recreation, and perhaps a certain physician at a summer resort, whose servant recently made a somewhat queer response to a caller, was humanly right in the orders he had given her. Some one called at the doctor's cottage in the evening and began a speech to the servant: "I want the doctor to come over right off—"

"He can't do it!" answered the servant. "He left orders that he was no busy that unless it was absolutely a matter of life and death, he couldn't go out at all this evening."

"But," said the caller, "it isn't sickness at all."

"What?"

"We want him to come over and take a hand in a game of whist."

"Oh, that's different. You're Mr. Brown, ain't you?"

The servant disappeared and reappeared a moment later.

"The doctor says he'll be right over," she said.—Youth's Companion.

Cleverly Countered. An American and an Englishman were one day sitting on the balcony of the Anglo-American club in Brussels, passing the rather slow hours in a little friendly gazing of each other. The Englishman sat facing the American flag, and the American sat facing the English flag. After a brief fall in the sharpshooting the Englishman came out with: "I say old man, ye cawn't imagine what your flag reminds me of."

The American was serious. "Well, what is it?"

"Why it reminds me of a deuced big gridiron, don't you know?"

The American smiled a sad smile and then said: "All right, Johnny. But what do you think your flag reminds me of?"

"Don't know."

"Well, it reminds me of a darned big breakfast that we can fry on our gridiron."—Boston Budget.

Maria Theresa Dollars in Africa. The imperial Maria Theresa dollars of 1780 are in use all over Africa as a circulating medium. They are still coined with the same date. During the Abyssinian war Great Britain was obliged to purchase large quantities of these dollars in Austria to meet the war expenses in Africa, as the natives knew no other coin.

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Whales in the North Pacific. The whale is destined to disappear from the North Pacific much more speedily than he was driven from the eastern approaches to the Arctic. The whale fleet sailing out of the port of San Francisco last year caught in the Arctic regions no less than three hundred and fifty-three whales. The product of last season's catch would have been represented by about two million dollars and prices remained as they were about three years ago. When one small steamer takes sixty-two whales in a single season, and a still smaller one kills sixty-four, there is a striking illustration of what steam is doing for the extermination of the whale in the Pacific. There will be no restriction. The whale fishery by sailing vessels has for some time been unprofitable. What the sailing craft could not do in a lifetime of years the steam whaler will pretty effectually accomplish in a very few years.

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF FRANCE.

The Symmetry and Working Are Said to Be Next Thing to Perfection.

"Every child in France at this hour," says the complacent minister in the well-known story, "is studying the same lesson," and, according to the Fortnightly Review, it is practical the same for every undergraduate still. Uniform knowledge and uniform precision, with uniform justice for every young citizen, are thus secured, and what are commonly reckoned the "essential qualities of the French mind" are unquestionably developed. Not only the symmetry, but the working of the system is perfect; the grand scheme is gone, even the details has its uncertainties, new government and principles come and go, but the University of France has set as it was set, above the reach of time or politics, as befits the mighty intellectual organization it is. The body of the nation is in its outer court, its government classes are in the second and third. We recognize in England how largely the public schoolboy is father of the man, but we must deepen this impression tenfold to realize the national importance of the lycées and the baccalaureate. One might write a good account of modern France in terms of him alone—the lycéen full-blown as literator and critic, as artist and engineer, as journalist and politician, as soldier and colonizer, and so on. In all such occupations, however, he has too much to do with the outer court; it is in the inner ones, that of the doctorate, the aggregation, the diploma of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, that he fully blossoms, unspotted from the world. He becomes a professor or other functionary, for above all things the ambition of the conventionally well-educated Frenchman is to belong to some bureau or other. The profane call this inner court (with some approach to descriptive accuracy, it must be confessed) that of the "mandarin," its more erudite and authoritative personages bearing "mandarins," and its humbler Levites "ronds de cuir," i. e., civil servants, viewed teleologically as coverings for stools. So upon every mind in France there is laid the dead hand of the great lawyer.

Carpets, carpets, carpets. Matting, matting, matting. Buy of the Albany Furniture Co. Baltimore Block, Albany, Oregon.

Hats, hats, hats, when in need of a hat don't fail to look at those in the Hackett store, straw hats 5, 20c, and 25c. Wool hats 30c, 45c and 50c. Cowboy hats 75c and \$1.50. Fur hats \$1.25 and first grade \$1.75. No chaffies, but figure of law and 0 overhanging at prices away below competition. Great bargains in white dress goods from 5c up. Outing flanne, 30 yds, for \$1. Baby's face caps 20c, 25c, and 35 cents.

Notice of Executor.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by an order of the County Court for Lane County, State of Oregon, the undersigned has been duly appointed and is now the duly qualified and acting Executor of the last will and testament of Eugene H. Ulin, deceased. All parties indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all parties having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present the same properly verified, within six months from the 5th day of April 1885, the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at the office of Sam'l M. Garland, Lebanon, Ore.

HIS OWN BANKER.

A Hoosier's Great Wealth of Always Ready Cash.

A land-owner and cattle-raiser in Warren county, Ind., died recently. He had a large tract of land devoted exclusively to grazing, and his sales of cattle every year ran up to scores of thousands of dollars. Much of this money during the latter years of his life he invested in more land. He bought farms, cleared them of their buildings, and turned them into hay-fields and pasture-ground. His transactions, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, were always conducted on a cash basis. Where he kept his money was a mystery. At the time of his death he had about eight thousand acres of land, ranging in value from thirty-five dollars to one hundred dollars an acre. He had been living alone on a farm about two miles from the county seat. When on his death-bed with his children, who were all grown up and married, surrounding him, he said to them that they would be surprised when they opened the safe, a small affair which was in the room. When it was opened after the funeral it was found to contain one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. That was his bank. He had kept his money in the little safe in his house, two miles in the country, and had had large sums there for years. Imagine what an easy prey this would have been to a handful of burglars. Two or three men could have taken it any night without the slightest trouble. But he kept his secret well.

AN IRISH "LOT'S WIFE."

She Was a Wicked Creature and Now Wears a Unique Costume.

A curious legend is attached to a strange monument which stands in a solitary spot near Bentry, Ireland. It is a natural rock standing upward of six feet in height, and containing five basin-like hollows on its surface. In each basin is a long, oval stone. It is said that "once upon a time" a woman lived in that neighborhood who was in the habit of robbing the farmers throughout the district. In the dead of night she used to enter their barns, milk their cows and transfer from each dairy as much butter as she could carry.

The good Saint Frachna, panisher of her depredations, resolved to punish the woman. He mounted his horse and pursued her as she was leaving one of the farms. Overtaking the culprit he changed her into stone, and she stands there to this day, a monument of righteous retribution. The stone basins are those in which she was carrying the milk, and the pieces of rock in each are said to be the butter she had stolen. The tree beside the rock grew out of the spout with which she was accustomed to tie the cows' legs before milking them. This curious legend is known and believed by all the peasants in the district.

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A Clubbing Offer.

A great many of our readers Lane county like to take the weekly Oregonian. We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish it at a reduction from the regular price to those who want both the Express and the Oregonian. The regular price of the Oregonian is \$1.50 per year, and of the Express \$1.50 when in advance. We will furnish both for \$2.00 per year in advance a saving of one dollar to the subscriber. The Oregonian gives all the general news of the country once a week, and the Express gives all the local news once a week, which will make a most excellent news service for the moderate sum of \$2.00 per year. Those who are at present subscribers of the Express must pay in all arrears and one year in advance to obtain this special price.

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Advertisement for LIVERINE. Features a large anchor logo and text describing it as a cure for liver, kidney, and constipation.

Advertisement for THE ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MAN. Includes an illustration of a man carrying a large bundle on his back.

Advertisement for BARBER SHOP. Includes an illustration of a man shaving and text describing services offered.

Advertisement for B. F. KIRK, Shaving Parlor. Includes an illustration of a man shaving and text describing services offered.

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